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RELIEF BY
CONGRESS

What Hawaii Needs
to Relieve the
Strain.

WASHINGTON TALK
OF MR. THURSTON

Development of the Islands Since
Annexation—Effect on
Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Evening Star says: Mr. L. A. Thurston, former Minister from the Republic of Hawaii to the United States, who accompanied Governor Dole of Hawaii to Washington, talked entertainingly to a Star reporter this afternoon of the conditions in the new possessions in the Pacific.

"Since annexation there has been an enormous development of the resources of the Islands," he said. "There have been new enterprises, such as railroads and street railways, foundries and machine shops, an expansion of old sugar plantations and the establishment of new ones, involving altogether an expenditure of more than \$40,000,000. This has all been done since 1898.

"A large amount of the capital has come from the United States, although the bulk of it has been invested by and through local residents of the Islands.

"The chief need of Hawaii today, as in any undeveloped country, is capital, as the opportunities of profitable development are greater than the available capital. The rapid development indicated has been a severe strain on the community, as the people were trying to do more business than the capital available justified. This has resulted in a tight money market, but with scarcely any failures owing thereto.

"The financial situation is improving, however, as most of the new enterprises are now making returns. If it were not for the present abnormal low price of sugar the Islands would be in an exceedingly prosperous condition. As it is they are holding their own.

THE LABOR SUPPLY.
"One of the most serious problems the people of Hawaii have to face is labor supply. The sudden change from the contract to the non-contract system unsettled to a great extent the minds of the laborers, and for a year or more after the organic act became operative the laborers were in an extremely restless condition. No one seemed to know just what to expect.

"Wages went up from \$12.50 and \$15 a month to \$20 and \$22 for unskilled labor. The situation is now much improved. The restlessness of the laborers has disappeared, and many are working who thought that American institutions meant living without working. The present wages are \$18 to \$20 a month for field laborers. Teamsters and plowmen get about \$1 a day, while all classes of skilled labor, such as mechanics, are better paid than on the mainland.

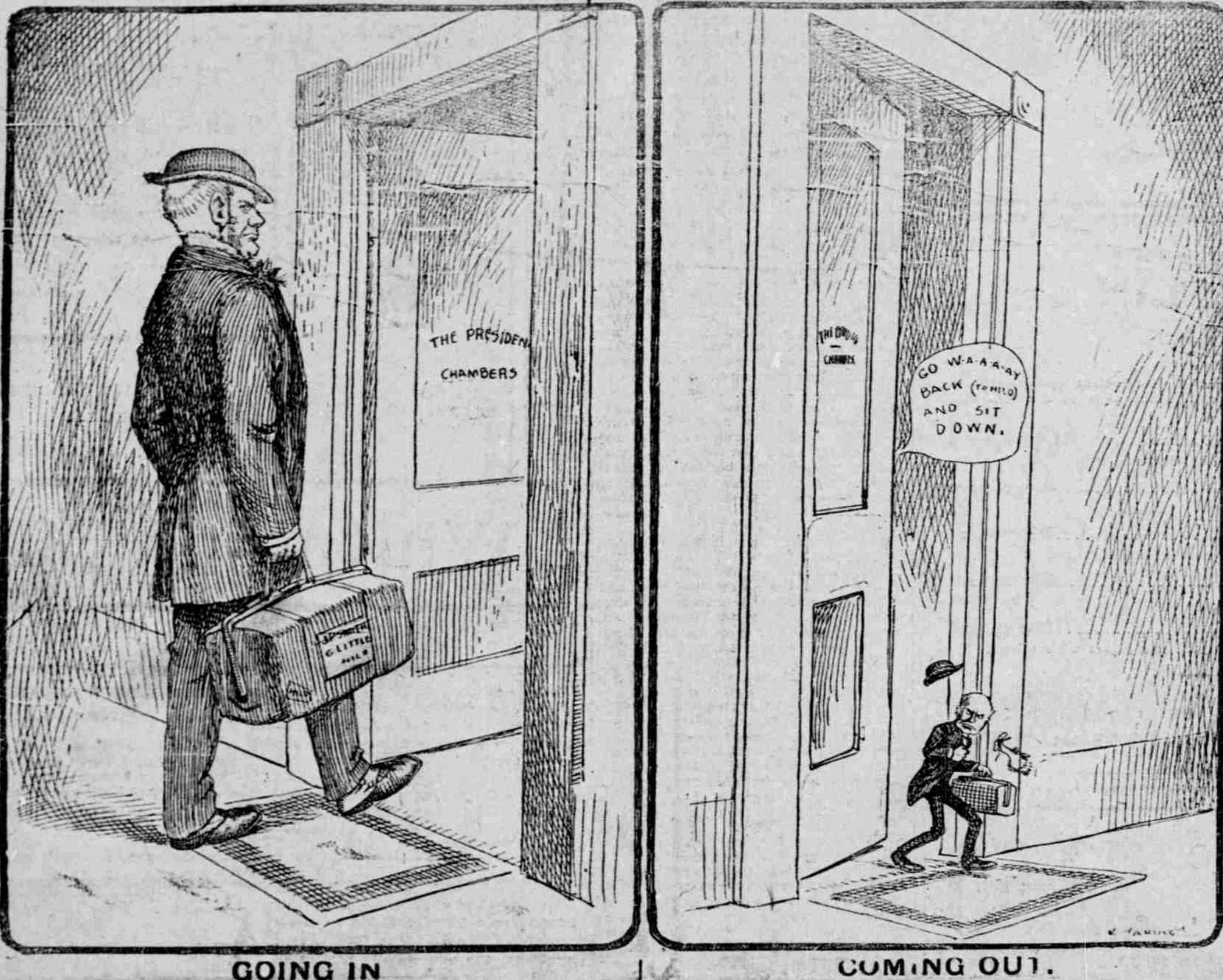
"Three general railroads have been incorporated since annexation. One company has constructed and has in operation forty miles of track on the Island of Hawaii. Two others with favorable prospects and good locations through rich districts are seeking to finance their companies in this country, but so far unsuccessfully. The locations are so favorable that, with profitable installation, they must eventually succeed.

"Artificial irrigation has received an immense impetus since annexation. Pumping machinery for elevating water to irrigate sugar cane has been imported from the United States during the last four years to the value of \$2,000,000 and water is being profitably pumped for irrigation to an elevation of 600 feet.

"The chief item of expense is for fuel, coal costing at plantations \$9 a ton. The pumping fuel bill alone on some plantations amounts to from \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year. The bulk of the coal used comes from Australia. An immense saving in fuel cost is about to be achieved by the introduction of crude oil from California. The Union Oil Company of California has made a contract with a number of plantations by which it delivers oil in bulk. The company is now having three tank ships built in San Francisco. The oil is delivered in pipe lines in California directly to the ship and pumped out at the Islands. Four barrels of oil is equivalent for fuel purposes to a ton of coal. The contract price, delivered at the Island is \$1.40 per barrel, which gives plantations oil fuel equivalent to a ton of coal for \$5.60.

DEVELOPMENT OF HAWAII.
"The most marked advance in development is in the City of Honolulu, and an electric street railway system of the

LITTLE ALIAS SMITH



GOING IN

COMING OUT.

SOCIAL HONORS PAID TO
HAWAII'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—On the day of Governor Dole's arrival in Washington he and Mr. Armstrong attended a dinner given by ex-Secretary John W. Foster. Among the guests were Senator Platt of Connecticut, Powell Clayton, Minister to Mexico; Senator Fairbanks, Senator Lodge, Justice Peckham of the Supreme Court, the Mexican Minister and others.

Governor Dole will attend a musical at the White House at 10 p. m. of the 14th.

Mr. and Mrs. Haywood will give a dinner on Tuesday, the 15th, to Governor Dole, Mr. and Mrs. George Carter and Mr. Armstrong.

On the 21st a dinner will be given at the Metropolitan Club to Governor Dole by Mr. Haywood. A number of public men, including Senator Foraker, will be present.

Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson, of Harper's Weekly, a classmate of the Governor's, entertained him at dinner on Sunday, preceding his visit to the President.

The President has appointed a third

interview with Governor Dole for Wednesday evening, the 16th.

While Governor Dole and Mr. Armstrong were strolling through the Treasury Department, looking at the portraits of the ex-Secretaries, one of them asked a negro doorkeeper where the portrait of ex-Secretary Alexander Hamilton was. "Come this way, gents," he said, and led them into Assistant Secretary Hill's office, where the portrait was hanging. While they were looking at it the new Secretary, Shaw, passed through the room, the colored doorkeeper, who in some way had guessed at the Governor's presence, said: "Mr. Secretary, this is Governor Dole." The Secretary shook hands with the Governor and stopped for a pleasant and humorous chat, as he was warned by his visitors from Hawaii not to get into the scrape which Hamilton fell into by borrowing thirty dollars of the Treasury, for several hours, and then of being investigated by the Senate as to his frauds in the Treasury. The Secretary declared that as he was now aware of Mr. Hamilton's unfortunate loan, he should, whenever tempted, look at the portrait and keep his fingers out of the money bags.

STANFORD GRADUATES GREET
THE UNIVERSITY'S FOUNDER

Cardinal shone from board and decoration upon the faces of Mrs. Leland Stanford and her guests, more than a score of the young men and women who had graduated from the university which bears the name of her son; songs and yells such as resound upon the campus of the young university rang through the corridors, and finally to the strains of "Hail, Stanford, Hail," there was concluded one of the most pleasant reunions ever held by the founder and alumni of any school. The occasion was the dinner given by Mrs. Stanford to the Stanford folk of Honolulu last evening, in lieu of the reception which they had proposed in commemoration of her visit to the city.

The east parlor of the Moana Hotel, which has been Mrs. Stanford's home during her visit, was transformed into a banquet room by Manager Allen, and there the dinner was served. In the center of the room was set the table with plates for twenty-eight guests. The garniture of the board was in the color of the university. About the oblong table was a wreath of native, hiding the wires which in front of each plate were trapped for the purpose of a cardinal light. At either end were clumps of red carnations, surrounded

by a mass of red taratan dotted with maiden hair ferns. Mrs. Stanford was placed in the center on the Waikiki side of the board and in front of her was a mammoth S made in red carnations.

Before the dinner was announced Mrs. Stanford held a reception in the small writing room off the main corridor, and the young people who had known her upon the campus of the university and in its halls clasped her hand and talked with her of the days when the university was young. When they took their seats to the strains of a march by the quintette club, they found cardinal leis and a menu card upon red satin ribbon.

One of the features of the evening was the presentation to Mrs. Stanford of a calash of Koa, on one side being the enameled arms of the country, and beneath it a silver plate with the inscription: "Presented to Mrs. Leland Stanford, with the Aloha of the Stanford men and women of Hawaii."

When the interchanges of greetings had been made about the board, Toastmaster J. Tarn McGrey, who sat at the right of the hostess, called upon A. Lewis, Jr., to respond to the toast: "Stanford." Mr. Lewis said that as a representative of the class of '95, the pioneer class of the university, he extended greetings to Mrs. Stanford for

the men and women of the university here. He continued: "All the members of the pioneer class remember well her greetings to them as they appeared upon the quadrangle and became the first full-fledged children of the university. Of course there were other classes, of '92, '93 and '94, but these were only stepchildren, as they had gained a part of their education elsewhere.

"Just as the pioneer class represented in that body of students what was to be and made precedents, so we find the history of California repeating itself. The name was typical of the brave men and women who crossed the plains in '49 and established the commonwealth which has become one of the greatest in the Union. Among those names of the men who founded the state written in gold, we find those of our founders, Leland Stanford and Jane Lathrop Stanford.

"It is well settled that the world's future battles, commercial and martial, will be fought upon the hitherto peaceful Pacific, and our university, situated almost upon one of its shores, is sending forth men, loyal graduates, who will be found in the front rank of those battles. We have had their names written on the history of every engagement in the struggles in the Philippines, and we find that in the developing of the new country in Manchuria and China, the minds of the men of the new university are pitted against the age, experience and technical knowledge of the men from the older ones, and that with honor to our alma mater:

As long as speech can tribute pay,
Or streams to ocean run,
Or love in human hearts hold sway,
Or shadows own their sun,
As long as youth will dream of fame,
Or nights dream of the days,
So long, O Stanford! will thy name
Be heard in words of praise.

Mrs. Stanford rose at the conclusion of Mr. Lewis' remarks and said in brief: "I come to you with a heart full of love and tenderness for all those who have been helped by their work and study at Stanford. It is with joy that I now realize that God has spared me to see the realization of our hopes. The days which have passed have been full of heartaches and suffering, and I have felt the responsibility for the work which was inaugurated by my dear husband and myself, and I often feel that I am not alone but that he must be near me and helping me.

"We have now come to a point where the work of the university will go forward along lines which I have long cherished, and which will lead to a higher and better life. My heart has been gladdened since my arrival here by the news that the Rev. Heber Newton has accepted the charge of the University Memorial church. I feel that God has been good in letting me live to see this day, this fruition of hopes that have been close to my heart, and which I believe will be of great good to the university.

"I am glad to realize that you all have been fitted for the struggles of life and to meet its duties, and I hope that you will feel that above all rest

(Continued on Page 5.)

USE OIL
IN ENGINE

Ewa Plantation Is
Making the
Tests.

RESULTS SO FAR
ARE SATISFACTORY

There is No Smoke or Smell and
There Promises to Be
Great Saving.

THE first test of fuel oil in a locomotive is now being made at the Ewa plantation and from the outlook there will be only the time necessary to equip all the engines of the plantation elapse, before the railroad system of that estate will be running on the liquid fuel basis. The tests have not as yet progressed so far as to permit of an analysis looking to the determination of the saving effected by the use of oil over coal, but these will be made within the week.

J. B. Atherton visited the plantation on Saturday and had his first ride behind the locomotive which is burning oil. The custom heretofore when an inspection was being made of a plantation, was to have the observation car placed between two locomotives so that which ever way the wind was blowing there would be no smoke in the faces of the visitors, one engine being used to pull when the smoke blew away, and the other to push when that plan gave the relief sought. During the trip behind the oil burner there was no necessity for changes owing to the fact that the oil produced no smoke and that there was no need to avoid riding behind the engine while it was working. In speaking of the experiment Mr. Atherton said yesterday: "The fuel seemed to work with regularity, and the fire box showed a perfect glow of heat all the time. The engine made steam rapidly and there was not a moment when there was any need for more steam than that it was not raised. The fuel is so stored that there is no danger from it, and the working of the burners seemed to be perfect. The tests will be pushed along and if they prove as successful as we now expect, there will be a speedy changing of the other locomotives so as to use this fuel."

Manager G. F. Renton, of Ewa, said yesterday that the tests now being made were for the primary purpose of deciding upon the availability of a burner for the oil, and that when this was settled the tests will then be made for the purpose of arriving at the comparative cost of operation, with the oil and with coal as fuel. There are certain points which come up which make the testing of the apparatus a matter of some time. As to the value of the fuel Mr. Renton said that he could not see but that the use of oil would do away with the danger of cane field fires, arising from the sparks of an engine, which makes the use of the new fuel in every way an advisable change from the present system.

The oil which is being used in the tests was recently shipped down from the Coast by the Union Oil Company, in barrels, there being 100 barrels in the shipment. There will be other shipments in this way, and it is the belief of the members of the directorate of the Ewa estate that the cost of the operation of the locomotives by oil, even when imported in barrels, which is much more expensive than it will be when the bulk carriers of the corporation are put into service, will show a saving over the cost of operation by coal.

CUNHA'S TOWER.

A Peculiar Building Going Up at
Queen and Maunakea.

E. S. Cunha is erecting, near the corner of Maunakea and Queen streets, what will be, in some respects, one of the most interesting buildings in this city. Although to be two full stories high, with a handsomely ornamented roof, built up several feet, the dimensions of the building are only twenty by twenty feet. With a stairway inside of the room and counters and shelves for goods, there would be little room on the lower floor for a man to turn around in. The lower front is almost solid glass, and the upper will contain four glass windows, taking up most of the wall space. The walls are fifteen inches thick. In addition to the two stories there is a cellar corresponding in dimensions to the building above. The reason the building covers so little ground is that the ground is cut according to the cloth. Mr. Cunha owned the diminutive lot and the strongly built, prettily ornamented house will cover every inch of it.

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